Times-Virginian Editorials

MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM

Thousands of words are being spoken for and against the Mutual Security Program now being debated in Congress.

The Mutual Security Program is just what its name says. It is a way to get security — security against aggression and war — through mutual effort, through the effort of many nations helping one another. This program is already in effect and is working successfully.

It's as plain as the car in front of your door that we cannot cut ourselves off from the rest of the world. It takes a lot of things to make an automobile. It takes steel and chrome and copper and aluminum and lead, for example.

We cannot produce all of those things ourselves of our own resources. We have to import every bit of our chrome, two-thirds of our aluminum, over half of our lead, and more than a third of our copper and zinc.

It takes about 18 pounds of manganese to make the steel that goes into the average automobile. We produce just about one pound.

Another type of mutual security is the exchange of raw materials needed to support the military effort. For example, we might send steel to help another country make its own guns instead of sending it the finished weapons. Some people say we should not send our partners such things as raw materials and machinery. They make a great point of claiming that is where we can overcompete. What they don't realize is that unless we make it possible for our friends to increase their defense output, we would have to send more troops and finished arms to the troubled spots in our world, and in that long run that costs us much more. It is economy for us when our friends become stronger.

There is yet another angle, and that is called: fighting stomach communism.

There are parts of the world whose plows can do a better job in maintaining stability and democracy than tanks and war planes and machine guns. Stomach communism cannot be halted with weapons of war. People who are hungry grab desperately at anything that makes rosy promises and the communists are smart enough to work this basic truth for all it is worth. And we do need what we call the Point Four program. Indo-China is such a vital spot. The rice bowl of that country is its Red River Valley. Electricity is needed there to power the irrigation pumps, and the Reds hold a vital area making it difficult for the free portion of the country to eat. We spent $75,000 putting in diesel engines, and one rice crop alone is to be $2,000,000 worth greater.

Communist aggression is a large cloud on the horizon. Left alone, many small nations, now free, will go over to the Reds. It could go on until our security would demand such measures of armament that we would truly be broke; and with no partners to help us. The Reds would like to see that come to pass.

We are continually urging our allies to do more. But they are already doing more than some of us seem to realize. Take the British. They are down to 16 cents worth of meat a week! They would have more to eat if they were not now sacrificing so much for the mutual defense effort. Do you think the British should cut their ration diet even more? How would you like to eat only 16 cents worth of meat a week? The Greeks and the Turks are standing firm with us. And the French are shedding their blood in Indo-China. The British are fighting communism in Malaya, just as we are in Korea. We are all on a big team; a winning team, too.

WHO PAYS TAXES?

Who pays taxes?

So far as we know, big business pays no taxes! People pay taxes! A tax upon big business is merely passed on to the consumer in the form of higher prices. In the long run, John Q. Public is the only real taxpayer.

A hypocrite is like a pin; points one way and heads the other.
—Kentucky Utilities News.

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Appomattox, Virginia
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Calvin H. Robinson — — Editor and Publisher

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THE SECRETS OF GREATNESS

(Selected)

In a recent issue of Fortune, Professor John Jewkes, of Oxford University dealt with what socialism, and the Labor government pattern, did to England. In the course of his highly critical article he had some telling and important words to say about America:

"I pay frequent visits to the U. S. and on my recent trips, along with my admiration for the energy and the buoyancy, I always find an uncomfortable feeling that something is happening in American society which is familiar to me because it happened in Great Britain.

"There seem to be in American affairs these days many teachers who speak of the virtues of a centrally planned economy with the carry-speed enthusiasm and the almost touching innocence regarding the realities of economic life and organization which were so apparent in British universities between the wars. There are to be found in many American middle-class families that talk of supreme virtue of economic equality and signs of a sense of guilt that they are not as poor as some others—which is reminiscent of the conversations and attitudes of many British middle-class families as they fell under the sway of socialist propaganda in the early part of this century.

"There seems to be a growing contempt for profit making, a growing irritability with the untidiness, the tangled ends, the pains of readjustment which a system of free enterprise makes inevitable as, in the course of progress, it continually bursts out of its skin to take new form. And I begin to ask myself: Is it conceivable that the American people, having provided such a strong a proof of the virtues of free economy, are gradually becoming unaware of, or indifferent to, the secrets of their own greatness?

"Perhaps I am wrong about this. I profoundly hope so. It would be odd and tragic if socialist ideas like the movements of men, were destined to travel westward."

PROUD RECORD

(Selected)

Everyone is used to the king-sized figures that are used to describe typical American industries. Oil can offer some especially big ones.

For instance, since World War II ended and it was possible to get back to work on a more-or-less normal basis, oil has invested $15,000,000,000 in new plants and other physical facilities needed to fill sky-rocketing consumer demand. That works out to be the neat sum of $96.50 for every person in the country.

Since 1949, the increase in consumption of oil products has been 2,000,000 gallons a day—an average of 122 additional gallons per year for each of our 155,000,000 Americans. And it's still going up. Our thirst for oil seems next to insatiable. This year's consumption is expected to be four or five per cent over last year's.

To put the consumption figure another way, last year it worked out to half an average tank truck per year for everyone in the nation—babes in arms, children in school, people at work, and the octogenarians, too.

Figures of this nature could be carried on for many pages. Essentially, they all add up to one unyielding fact. Oil's importance to individual comfort and better living, to the operation of industry and agriculture, and to the nation's strength and security can hardly be exaggerated. It's made a proud record for the rest of the world to shoot at.

By Pretty order, American communists hereafter will not meet in gatherings larger than 3 persons, thus shortening the odds on which one is the FBI undercover man.
—Calgary Herald.

It is not hard to learn more. What is hard is to unlearn what you discover yourself wrong.
—Dr. Martin H. Fischer

COMMENTS ON THE NEW HAMPSHIRE VOTING

Boston Traveler: The conclusion is inescapable that the people of New Hampshire have spoken for new men to administer better the fundamentals of the bipartisan foreign policy now in being.

Buffalo News: New Hampshire's voters made this plain: "They like Ike and Estes—and would rather not have to choose between Truman and Taft."

Christian Science Monitor: The results in both parties indicate that the voters are not behaving as the political prophets think they should. This healthy independence forecasts more lively and unpredictable contests.

Dallas News: The primary showed that the personality of Dwight Eisenhower in an ordinarily rock-ribbed Republican state outweighs the political sagacity and service of Bob Taft.

Kansas City Star: Senator Taft said he didn't have time enough to make an effective campaign. But nothing was won without effort, making a speech or showing his face.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: The chief lesson is that President Truman and Senator Taft, old political hands that they are, have far less appeal than newcomers. The man whom (Eisenhower) is not an announced candidate.

Syracuse Herald - Journal: The thing that impresses most is that both machine candidates were soundly trounced.

FIRST AID KITS HELP ON FARM

First-aid kits can make prompt and correct treatment of minor injuries easier on farms and in farm homes, says the local county agent.

According to recommendations of the National Safety Council, good first-aid kits need not be expensive, or difficult to provide. Home-made kits containing the essential medications, drugs, and dressing may serve equally as well as the commercially prepared kits.

In making a first-aid kit at home, select a tight box, preferably metal, such as a cash box or even a tightly covered tin can. The box should be thoroughly cleaned and well labeled. Then place the following articles in this box: rolls of adhesive tape of various widths, sterile cotton, swabs and sticks, sterile white cloth for bandages and tourniquets, tube of sterile white vaseline for minor burns, scissors, boric acid, tincture of benzoine, an accepted antiseptic, and aromatic spirits or ammonia.

Several first-aid kits should be provided on each farm so they may be located in the home, the barn, centers.

Yesteryears...

(Items selected from the files of the Times-Virginian)

ONE YEAR AGO

C. C. Harvey announces as a candidate for supervisor in the Southside Magisterial District.

Eddie Guill and David T. Robertson announces as candidates for sheriff of Appomattox County, subject to Democratic primary.

Girls Scouts organize in Appomattox. To meet Wednesday afternoons.

Miss Mabel Todd, State Nutritionist, addresses P-T. A.

Sunday League has four teams ready to play: Appomattox, Brookneal, Altavista and Republican Grove. Two others sought.

Fifty attended family party at Legion hall.

Dr. V. W. Sears to conduct revival at Evergreen Baptist Church.

Rev. James Austin, of Louisville, to conduct revival at the Midway Baptist Church.

THREE YEARS AGO

Rev. J. Marshall Walter, chairman announces annual Cancer fund drive for April.

Mary Frances Cheatham has exhibit at Virginia Museum of Fine Arts in 25th annual Virginia Artists Exhibition, Richmond.

First television set installed in Appomattox.

Crawford Davidson to play with Norfolk Tars in Piedmont League.

Union Passion Week services are listed by local churches.

H. T. Terry celebrates his 77th birthday at Pamplin.

England's sea power came into being with the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

Dancing
Every Saturday Night
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PHOSPHORUS TESTS UNDERWAY AT VPI

Aiming at ways to make phosphorus more available to pasture plants, researchers at the Agricultural Experiment Station at VPI are trying various phosphate top-dressing methods on pasture sod.

Dr. C. I. Rich, of the agronomy staff, says a two-year project was made possible with a $3,000 grant from the fertilizer industry.

Radioactive phosphorus is being used in the tests.

Dr. Rich says the first year's results indicated that phosphate in medium size granules (14-20 mesh or small bird shot size) was better than large granules (4-6 mesh or large buck-shot size), or than regular pulverized superphosphate.

Most of our so-called reasoning consists in finding arguments for going on believing as we already do.
—Prof. Jas. H. Robinson.

Egg-rolling on the White House lawn was introduced during Madison's term of office.

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Fertilize Well For High crop Yields

By R. B. Hudgins,
County Agent

A high level of crop production is our goal for 1952. Our people want peace, and an ample food supply is the essence of peace. Careful attention should be given, therefore to the best information relative to sound food production practices.

The notably rapid rate of increase in population both here and abroad requires a much higher level of food, feed and fiber production than ever before. It is urgent that we make every effort to produce higher yields per acre of crops having the highest nutrient value. This effort is all the more important because of the prevailing shortage of farm labor.

Corn is the main grain for high production for all animals. The 1949 yield above the Appomattox corn yield per acre was 44 bushels. Dr. L. Dinton of V. P. I., says that farmers must only possible but practical for Appomattox farmers to increase their corn yields, not just 4 five, but at least 12 bushels per to a 60 or more bushel aver-

If we are to secure high yields of corn certain proven practices must be followed, such as:

1. Select well drained soils not subject to erosion.
2. Test the soil and apply lime wisely.
3. Prepare a good seed bed.
4. Plant only the hybrids adapted to the locality.
5. Plant seed about 1 inch deep —deeper planting will likely reduce yield.
6. Plant so as to have a final stand of 12,000 plants or stalks per acre for the full season hybrids, and 14,000 to 16,000 for the very early hybrids.
7. Cultivate shallow.

An adequate fertilizer program is absolutely essential. If omitted, the desired increase in corn yields will not be secured.

In order to produce 100 bushels of corn per acre, there must be approximately 140 pounds of available nitrogen, 48 pounds of available phosphoric acid and 136 pounds of available potash in the soil. Other plant food, such as calcium, magnesium, and so forth, must be present in sufficient amounts.

The following general recommendations may be used as a guide, and are based on the use of about 1200 pounds per acre of a 2-12-12 or similar analysis in a 3-year rotation. If a smaller amount is used on corn, more should be used on other crops in rotation.

On thin land (20 to 40 bushel corn land) where no legume was turned under and no manure used, broadcast 400 to 600 pounds per acre of 2-12-12, 4-16-8, 5-10-10 or similar complete fertilizer and disc or harrow it in before planting. Then, use 200 to 300 pounds per acre of the same analysis in the row at planting. Additional nitrogen must be used for best results and it may be applied as follows:

On Appomattox soils, apply 300 to 400 pounds of nitrate of soda when the corn is about knee-high and cultivate shallow.

On medium land with manure, broadcast on each acre 10 or more tons or medium-size spreader loads of manure, to which has been added 400 to 500 pounds of phosphate before planting and disc or plow in. Then, use 200 to 300 pounds of a complete fertilizer in the row at planting. The use of 20 to 30 pounds of additional nitrogen (125 to 175 pounds of 16 per cent nitrogen fertilizer or its equivalent) may be beneficial, depending on the quality of the manure and fertility of the land. If corn begins to turn yellow any time before last cultivation, use the nitrogen immediately.

If a 12 or more inch growth of legume and grasses is turned under last fall or winter, apply 200 to 400 pounds to the acre of 2-12-12, 4-16-8, or 4-12-8 or some complete fertilizer and disc or harrow in before planting. Use 200 to 300 pounds per acre in row at planting.

Following stands of alfalfa, ladino or red clover which has been well fertilized, use 200 to 300 pounds of 2-12-12 or other complete fertilizer to the acre in row at planting. Additional nitrogen in this acre will not likely be needed.

The quality of fertilizer, especially the phosphoric acid and potash, recommended for corn may not be needed by the corn crop itself, but the amount left over will be needed by other crops in the rotation and will raise the general fertility level of the land for higher yields of all crops grown in the rotation.

Research and farmer experience have shown that by following the above fertilizer recommendations, we would not only greatly increase the corn yield in 1952, but would also use our fertilizer supplies to the best advantage.

For high yields and steady growth in producing more per acre, follow C. S. farm plan and recommended practices.

If you are seeding pastures using 4 to 6 pounds of orchard grass, and 1 to 2 pounds of ladino clover per acre, you will need to apply 500 to 1,000 pounds to the acre of 2-12-12 or 5-10-10 fertilizer at seeding time and top-dress annually with 500 to 800 pounds to the acre of 0-14-14, 2-12-12 or 0-10-20.

Those using a different mixture, such as 10 pounds of orchard grass, 3 pounds red top, and 10 pounds of lespedeza, will need to apply 600 to 1,000 pounds to the acre of 4-16-8 or 4-12-8 at seeding time and top-dress with 1,000 to 1,200 pounds to the acre of 0-14-7, 0-14-14, 2-12-12 or 4-16-8 every 3 or 4 years.

If you will follow the above recommendations using the maximum application per acre and deliver your receipts for money expended to the P. M. A. office, you will be paid approximately $15.50 per acre on seeding pasture which will cover about 50 per cent of the cost of establishing an acre of pasture. We suggest that you take advantage of this now.

PASTURE IRRIGATION AID IN DRY YEARS

In dry years—such as 1951—farmers might benefit from using irrigation as drough - insurance on pastures.

This is indivated by results of an experiment which has been underway at the Agricultural Experiment Station at VPI since 1949, says J. A. Lutz, Jr., of the station's agronomy staff.

The test has been conducted on a native blue-grass-white clover pasture. Now, however, one-half of the total number of the irrigated and non-irrigated plots have been seeded to a mixture of ladino clover and orchard grass. This revision will enable the researchers to compare yields on bluegrass-white clover mixture and yields on ladino clover-orchard grass mixture under irrigated and non-irrigated conditions.

Lutz says that in 1949 and 1950 rainfall was adequate and well distributed and the irrigated plots did not produce any more herbage than the other plots. However, during the dry summer of 1951, results of five clippings revealed a good response to irrigation. This was particularly true of the August and September clippings when yields on the irrigated plots were three times as high as those on the other plots. Yields on the irrigated plots remained fairly constant throughout the growing season. On the non-irrigated plots, there was a downward trend in yields as the season progressed.

Lutz says that the tests are continuing.

Texas breeds the greatest number of Jersey cows.

Bicycles have been in use for a hundred years.

John D. Rockefeller founded the University of Chicago.

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Liberty Chapel

LIBERTY CHAPEL, March 18.—Mrs. Percy Garrett is a patient at the Virginia Baptist Hospital.

Dinner guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Reynolds were W. W. Thornhill, Miss Mildred Thornhill, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nuckols.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Thornhill and daughter visited H. C. Thornhill and Mrs. Percy Garrette Monday afternoon at the Virginia Baptist Hospital. We wish for both of them a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Smith and son were dinner guests last Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Pillow, of Lynchburg.

Mrs. Martin Coleman and daughter, Brenda are spending this week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thornhill.

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TEMPORARY CHANGE OF LOCATION

You have doubtless observed the new addition to the old banking quarters, which is only part of the entire program of improvement and modernization.

Within the course of the next several weeks the present banking quarters will undergo drastic changes, resulting in lowering the floor to the street level and a complete rearrangement of the interior with the installation of new modern low type fixtures.

Increased volume of business for which we are deeply grateful prompted us to undertake the program, and while it is in progress it will necessarily inconvenience our customers. We sincerely hope upon its completion that we may serve you with increased efficiency and that all of us will enjoy the modernized quarters to the fullest extent.

Please bear with us while the work is in progress and if the present building does notlook like business as usual——

Will You Please Go Up The Stairway In The New Addition . . . And You Will Find Us Ready, Willing And Anxious To Serve You In OUR TEMPORARY QUARTERS

When we move down, sometime within the next several months, we are looking forward to serving you in a completely modernized bank building.

Thanking you for your cooperation in this progressive program, we are yours for service and progress.

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